

For the Philanthropist. **GREAT ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION,** At Eaton, Ohio.

Pursuant to notice in the Philanthropist, Protectionist and Free Labor Advocate, a convention of the citizens of Ohio, and Indiana, opposed to slavery, was held in the Court house at Eaton, Preble Co. O., on Wednesday Aug. 13th 1841. The Court-house was crowded. At 10 o'clock A. M. the house being called to order by Dr. C. M. Williams, of Camden, O., Luther Bruen, was elected president—Ebenzer Elliot, vice president, and Andrew Spillard, Sec. When, on motion, Dr. Wm. H. Brisbane, was solicited to address the convention, which solicitation was complied with in a speech of more than two hours, which for force of reason, power of argument, and style of eloquence, (in my estimation stands unrivalled on the subject of slavery.) Exhibiting and defining the object of human government—the natural rights of man, the necessity of government and laws; the proneness of individuals, and Governments to injustice, and the imperative necessity for the American people to apply the remedy, by refraining to uphold the dreadful system of slavery, by voting for men as legislators, who are the known friends of truth, and righteousness, and foes of slavery, he concluded by giving an unvarnished but systematic and detailed description of the management, labor, social, moral, and intellectual condition of the slaves in South Carolina, and of slavery as it exists there in its mildest form, from his personal experience as a slaveholder and planter.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned for one hour. The Convention assembled at the appointed time, the President in the Chair, when on motion a committee to prepare business for the convention was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. C. M. Williams, Ebenzer Elliot, Nathan Brown, Saml. Mitchell, and Jonathan Langton. The committee on business after a short retirement, offered through their chairman, Dr. C. M. Williams, the following preamble and resolutions which were read and adopted.

Preamble and Resolutions.

We believe it to be not only the right, but the solemn duty of the members of any community, to meet in public assemblies, and express their opinions respecting important, public or national affairs, and especially to declare their abhorrence of anti-republican, sinful, and pernicious principles and practices. We are persuaded that repeated, open, and solemn declarations of opinion, and denunciations of evil, especially when accompanied with correspondent action at the ballot-box, and elsewhere, have a powerful tendency to abate vice, and to promote truth, justice and the cause of freedom. We therefore adopt, and publish to the world, the following resolutions, as expressing our calm, well-weighted, and deliberate sentiments.

1st. Resolved, That the practice of slaveholding is unchristian, anti-republican, unjust, and inhuman. It is unchristian because diametrically opposed to the golden rule of Christianity, do as you would be done by; anti-republican, because it gives a practical lie to that first principle of freedom, "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" unjust, because the slaveholder clothes, feeds, and fattens himself with the unpaid-labor of the helpless victims of arbitrary power; inhuman, because it is essentially connected with the sale of men, women, and children, the forced separation of husband and wife, parent, and child, brother, and sister, the infliction of brutal stripes upon the innocent, and the total disregard of every right of humanity vested in the colored man.

2nd. Resolved, that the existence of slavery in any portion of our beloved country is incompatible with the public good,—and with the purity, permanence, and prosperity, of our free institutions. While, therefore, we do not ask the legislative interference of Congress with Slavery as existing in any State, we hold that the citizens in any part of these United States have a right, and it is their duty to remonstrate with their fellow citizens of any other part against its continued existence.

3d. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and in the territories. And that it is called upon, by every motive that can actuate the National Legislature of a free people, immediately to exercise that power.

4th. Resolved, That for Congress to receive any new Slave State into the Union, would be to apply the torch to the Magazine prepared for the explosion of the fabric of our liberties.

5th. Resolved, That the entire and speedy abolition of Slavery, is an object of far more real importance than the establishment or destruction of a National Bank, the distribution of the public Lands, or the regulation of the Tariff, or any other of the leading political questions of the day; and therefore every friend of this republic, and of human liberty, should exercise his right of suffrage in such a manner as to place in office the known friends of truth, righteousness, and the avowed enemies of Slavery.

6th. Resolved, That the Congressional gag law, by which the petitions of freemen are rejected, and refused a hearing, by the pretended servants of the people, is a gross violation of a privilege given not by the Constitution only, but by the Creator of man.

7th. Resolved, That the Anti Slavery enterprise demands at the hands of freemen, vastly more zeal, labor, liberality, and self devotion, than it has yet received; and that we pledge ourselves to be more active, faithful, earnest and persevering than we have hitherto been.

The Hon. Thomas Morris, then arose and addressed the convention as a political man, in a speech of considerable length in which he demonstrated the fearful results of the reckless encroachments of the Slaveocracy, its destructive influences on the liberties of the American people—the truckling severity of our National, and most of our State legislatures, to their behests, the multiplied instances of the defiance of all law, the brutal, wanton, and unparalleled invasion by Slave catchers of our domestic sanctuaries, our family altars, even the very firesides and bed chambers of our families, in search of their human chatties; and the glaring departure of this nation from the true principles of a democratic government, and the danger of the accursed system of Slavery uprooting and overthrowing our republican institutions.—It is but sheer justice in me to remark, that judging from the plaudits, deep attention, and other marks of approbation, that his speech carried conviction to the minds of all present, with perhaps two exceptions and they were under the influence of alcohol.

It certainly surpassed any political speech I ever heard. Dr. H. P. Bennett of Ia. followed, and in his usual masterly manner explained the objects of the anti-slavery enterprise, and in a lucid and forcible manner showed from the principles of Christianity, the sin of slavery, the righteousness, wisdom, and safety of immediate and unconditional emancipation, its results in the British West Indies, viz: its safety there, the

increase of the value of real estate, the general prosperity of the Colonies—and the happy relations now existing between the employer and the paid laborer—and the surprising change in the moral, and social, condition of the colored population there. A. Buffum then addressed the convention in answer to the pro-slavery watch word, "why don't you go to the South," also on the causes of the fluctuating policy of our Government, and on the folly and insincerity, of our opponents, when they raise the *Hob-Goblin*, cry of amalgamation—he made the galled jade wince, and made apparent to all, for none presumed to object—that our pecuniary embarrassments grew with the growth and strengthened with the strength of Slavery in our land, and must continue, so long as the slaveholding power, rules this nation. After which the preamble and resolutions from the business committee were unanimously adopted.

When it was Resolved, that Dr. William H. Brisbane, and the Hon. Thomas Morris, be solicited to forward a copy of their speeches on this occasion to the editor of the Philanthropist and that the business committee hereby respectfully request Dr. G. Bailey the editor, to publish them for the information of the public.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the citizens of Eaton for the accommodation of the Court House. On motion of Dr. C. M. Williams the convention adjourned sine die.

LUTHER BRUEN, Pres.
 ANDREW SPILLARD, Sec.

For the Philanthropist. **CHURCH ACTION.**

DR. BAILEY:—The following resolutions were passed at the last quarterly conference of (this) Cincinnati circuit held at Bethesda church, and if you think them worth publishing you will please give them a place in the Philanthropist before the conference.

Whereas slavery being a moral and political evil admitted by all. Therefore be it resolved by this quarterly conference that it is inconsistent for Christians of any denomination whatever to be engaged in the buying, selling or holding of their fellow-men in bondage as it is a breach of that law which says, as ye would that others should do unto you, ye even so unto them, and that the holding of slaves by our church, that professes freedom is in contradiction of our principles.

Therefore, Resolved, That we protest in the most solemn manner against receiving slaveholders as members of our church and we hereby instruct our delegate to vote for no person as a delegate to the next General Conference of our church that is not pledged against slaveholders hereafter becoming members of the same.—

William Carnes, Sec., Agt. McGreene, Chr.
 The above 13 to 3—was spoken against by the Superintendent R. S. Boyd, and for it W. Carnes Jas. Warren, A. McGain, Bro. Hanford and Moore.

If our church in its infancy will take this stand, I think we shall prosper which is my sincere desire.

Yours
 WILLIAM CARNES.

For the Philanthropist. **BROWN COUNTY.**

At a meeting of Anti-Slavery voters held in Sardinia on the thirteenth inst. (Aug.) the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas three millions of our countrymen without having forfeited their right to liberty by the confession of any crime, they and their offspring through all time to come are doomed by the express statutes of the slaveholding states of the United States; & also by the connivance, direct and indirect action of the free States, and the general Government of the United States to an unjust and unrequited state of slavery resolved therefore,

1st. That as Anti-Slavery men we cannot consistently vote for any candidate for any office, in the legislative or executive departments of our State or the United States, who does not hold in the language of the American bill of rights, that all men are created and endowed with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that it is a mean and contemptible evasion to affirm that a black man, a red man, or a dusky man, is not a man in the sense in which the word man occurs in the American bill of rights.

2nd. That we cannot vote for any candidate, for any office in the legislative department of our State who will not do all in his power to repeal the black laws of Ohio viz., "The law that requires black and mulatto persons to give resident white bail for their maintenance and good behavior, before they are permitted to make a settlement in Ohio. That part of the common school law, that taxes black and mulatto persons for the support of common schools, and at the same time prohibits their children from participating in the advantages of said schools. The law that prohibits black and mulatto persons from giving testimony in courts of justice, where the interest of white persons may be affected; and especially the black act of 1838—9 which recognizes the rightful existence of slavery in Ohio, converts the ministerial officers into hunting dogs, to hunt down, and catch fugitive slaves, and makes it a penal offence to exercise the office of philanthropy and charity to an offending stranger.

3d. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the disposition, (manifested by many abolitionists) to care more for loaves and fishes for themselves, than for liberty for those in bonds—to regard the present deranged condition of the currency of the country as a greater evil, than the enslavement of three millions of our countrymen. And we are constrained in the exercise of all charity, and good conscience to regard all opposition to slavery that consists merely in thinking, and talking, and praying against slavery, without carrying out Anti-Slavery sentiments in a course of corresponding action, and especially at the polls, to be hollow-hearted hypocrisy.

4th. Resolved, That although a great majority of us have generally voted with the whigs; yet we regard the great principle of anti-slavery as paramount to any dollar and cent matters, bank, or anti-bank questions, or any other subject of difference between whigs and democrats.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the president of this meeting, to correspond on the subject of Independent nominations, with any committee, or committees, which have been or may be appointed in the several counties composing this senatorial district.

6th. Resolved, That the committee of correspondence named in the 5th resolution, are hereby authorized to call a meeting for this county, to nominate a suitable candidate for this county, for representative, in the State legislature, in case the whig or democratic conventions, shall not bring out a suitable candidate.

7th. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editors of the Philanthropist, Poli-

cal Examiner, and Ripley Telegraph for publication.

Mr. Kincaid Esq. Josiah Moore, and J. B. Mahan were appointed a committee of correspondence.

J. M. BECK, Chairman.
 JOSIAH MOORE, Secretary.

For the Philanthropist. **TRUMBULL CO.**

DR. BAILEY:—I am aware that meetings in behalf of the cause of human liberty are of late multiplying to such an extent that you cannot well spare room in your paper to briefly notice them all. It may be, however, that you will let me mention a few things in relation to our good meeting at Braceville yesterday. Friends of immediate emancipation and others who are disposed to meet, hold conventions monthly, not exactly in the capacity of our county society, but as citizens, to discuss the great subject. Our August meeting has been another of deep interest to our cause in this region. Although not so large as the late half-acre meeting "well stored" on the Unionville camp ground, computed at 4,500, with their 900 wagons, still a respectable number convened at Braceville, mostly consisting of the hardy yeomanry of the land, representing some 20 or 25 towns. Gen. J. H. Paine, that devoted and valued friend of our country and the slave, addressed the meeting nearly two hours in his manly, lucid style on the encroachments of the slave-power, the necessity of political action, &c. Those who heard him cannot comfortably leave the slave, or pass by him on the other side hereafter as they go to the ballot-box.

But I must be brief. The Liberty party for Trumbull have made arrangements to move in one solid phalanx at our fall election. A committee of nomination consisting of one individual from each township, (except at the county seat, Warren, where three are appointed), will hold a meeting on Wednesday the 15th September, at Warren, where the said Committee make out a ticket for the county and state officers for the approaching election. The Committee postpone the meeting to that time to give the two political parties seasonable time to hold their conventions for nominating their respective candidates. If the whigs or democrats either of them present such candidates as abolitionists consistently support, it is understood that they shall not be objected to on the ground that they are nominated by either of those parties. A ticket however, I believe, will be made out that the most scrupulous friend of the slave may consistently support. Liberty men, or in other words, men who stand perpendicular, may we think be found in all the 35 towns in the county. The eighty-two who stood the burriane on the day of last November "that tried men's souls," (is believed have increased "some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold."

A. S.

N. Bloomfield, Aug. 13, 1841.

P. S. Please give notice that a County Convention of the friends of the slave will be held in Warren, Trumbull co., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house. The Nominating Committee of the county are requested to meet at the same place an hour and a half earlier, or at half past 8 A. M., to form a ticket for county and state officers to present to the Convention. A general and prompt attendance is expected.

ASA SMITH, Chairman.

Reynoldsburg, Aug. 21st, 1841.

DR. BAILEY:—In great matters of public moment, where both parties are at a stand, and both are punctious, slight concessions cost little but are worth much. He that yields them is wise inasmuch as he purchases guineas with farthings. A few drops of oil will set the political machine at work when a ton of vinegar would only corrode the wheels and canker the movements.

In a society made up, as the anti-slavery society is, of all denominations, creeds and parties, there must be, of course, some mutual concessions, on minor points, in order to work together in harmony. The great objects should be continually kept in view. The emancipation of nearly three millions of our fellow beings in our own beloved land—and the maintaining of our noble institutions against the dark machinations of slavery. Let there be no denunciations and recriminations. Let not those, who have read much and weighed the matter well, and who think now is the time to start a "Liberty Ticket," denounce those who are in the twilight and think an independent party premature. Let not those, who are wedded to their particular parties denounce those who take the independent ground as recreant. "Ephraim should not envy Judah, and Judah should not vex Ephraim," for we are brethren and aiming at the same glorious object.

It has been but a short time since I have been fully convinced that an independent political party was the best way to gain our point. But since the last Presidential election I see it will never do for consistent abolitionists to amalgamate their political creeds with slaveholders.—The pure blood of liberty is always contaminated by the union. The abolitionists of this region are generally stepping up upon the independent platform and many who have never taken a stand with the abolitionists are coming out for the Liberty Ticket. The cause is gaining ground faster in this region than ever before.

Permit me therefore to make a few suggestions to our brethren on this glorious cause.

1. Let us redouble our efforts to circulate information. Truth is mighty and will prevail.
 2. Let every abolitionist in the West endeavor to procure ten new subscribers to the Philanthropist. This is the organ of the Society, and if it is not just as we would have it, let us make it just as it should be. The open and many course taken by the editor must call forth the approval of every true Abolitionist. Freedom of discussion and liberty of the press are fundamental principles of abolitionism. While, therefore, the Philanthropist is open to free and manly discussion, let us sustain it.

3. Let us circulate tracts—those leaves which are for the "healing of the nation."

4. Let us call meetings, State, county, township and district meetings. Procure the best orators we can to address the people.

5. Get up discussion in lyceums and schools. And agitate the subject every where.

6. In nominating men for office, be sure to take men of unimpeachable character. In this way we gain the best men in the community to the cause first.

7. And above all let every one constantly pray that God who sympathizes with the oppressed may take this glorious work into his own hands, and by his providence turn, and overturn until every vestige of slavery shall be wiped away from our beloved land.

Yours for the slave,

J. CARLE.

Aeuf Effects of Intemperance.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in the county of Two Mountains, Lower Canada: a man while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potatoes, and being completely dissolved! Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.

For the Philanthropist. **OBITUARY.**

DIED.—In York Township, Dearborn county Ia., on the 23d of July, Benjamin Sharp, infant son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ewbank, aged eleven months. Death is always afflicting to surviving friends, and this case is peculiarly so. The bereaved parents have borne in their sweet babes floods of burning tears three of their sweet babes to the solemn grave. Heaven had blessed them with this child who was nearly idolized both by the parents and the surviving children. And no marvel: the writer of this obituary knows well that he was too sweet a flower for earth.

A sister, a most amiable young lady, who was passionately fond of her little brother was summoned early in the spring to visit a sick sister residing many miles distant. And after bidding the family a hasty farewell, and nearly smothering her little brother with affectionate caresses and uttering many a tender good-bye, like a ministering angel flew to administer comfort to her afflicted friend. The time for her return was near at hand. The sweet anticipation of soon mingling with her friends at home was gaining an additional zest at the return of each glad moment, when a courier announced to her the desperate illness of her favorite brother.—As it were on the wings of the wind, she flew to greet the object of her affection. But alas it was too late, the cherub spirit had fled to join its kindred in the skies. She arrived just as the people were gathering for the funeral. Frantic with grief she hastened to the coffin and imprinted a thousand kisses on the cold cheek of the anxious boy, who "no kindred kiss returned." It was a scene of agony. Such are the inscrutable ways of Him "who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind."

A FRIEND.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, September 1, 1841.

THE PARTIES—NOMINATIONS.

Both parties in this County have assembled in Conventions, and nominated their candidates. The tickets of both are such as must displease every anti-slavery man, and meet with the indignant rejection of that class of voters who have resolved to subordinate ordinary party attachments to abolitionism.

J. J. Faran, Senatorial candidate of the Democrats, has rendered himself notorious by his steady, unrelenting opposition to every measure of relief for the colored man. The other candidates on the same side were selected, with direct reference to their hostility to our cause. In Hamilton county, Anti-Abolition is an essential part of the democratic creed.

O. M. Spencer, Senatorial candidate of the Whigs, was chosen, because believed to hold opinions in accordance with the popular sentiment against us. Were Mr. Spencer, who by the way is a gentlemanly, and highly intelligent man, to support a single one of our measures, in the event of his election, he would be charged with violating faith with his party. We speak what we know. It is notorious, that the whig convention at Carlisle was as much an anti-abolition, as anti-democratic convention.

John Reeves, whose votes in the last legislature were recorded in favor of human rights so far as this subject was acted on, for this reason came near losing his nomination for the House, though it is well known he is not an abolitionist. His popularity with the Methodists and the mercantile community on other accounts, saved him, we presume, from the mortification of being rejected. Mr. Carpenter, who always voted with him, not having the same influence to back him declined to stand as a candidate for nomination, doubtless for a sufficient reason. The young man, named Cochran, who recorded his votes on the side of pro-slavery, insignificant as all confess he is, was re-nominated. The habits of James Given, the third candidate, will not allow us to expect any thing from him. Col. Mixer was evidently pitched upon, because he was supposed to be anti-abolition. If it should turn out that the convention was mistaken, its members will mourn deeply over the sad blunder. Salmon P. Chase was the second choice of the party last year for the Senate. This year he received six votes out of 102. Mr. Chase stands very high as a man of intellect, practical knowledge, integrity and usefulness. There was but a single objection to him, and that was insuperable—he is thoroughly anti-slavery in his opinions and practices. Mr. Carey lost the nomination of prosecuting attorney, because supposed to be liable to the same objection—a compliment he did not deserve. We say again, and we challenge contradiction—both the democratic and whig conventions were essentially anti-abolition—their policy was proscriptive of every man suspected of harboring anti-slavery sentiments.

And now we ask the anti-slavery voters of Hamilton county, will you tolerate such contemptible conduct? Will you submit to be proscribed as unworthy of office, and then be coaxed out of your votes by men, who hate you, only less than they hate your principles? Your doctrine,—that for which you must endure contumely and wrong, that for which you must be disfranchised,—is no other than the doctrine proclaimed to the world by our fathers, as the ground and justification of the revolution—no other than the doctrine that lies at the foundation of this government—to wit, that all men are created free and equal. For holding this without hypocrisy, for acting it out with fidelity, a worthy citizen, of established character, high repute, fine talents, unquestioned integrity both as a man and politician, is proscribed, as unworthy to hold office in a republic which annually glorifies the doctrine for which he is a martyr, with bonfires and the noise of cannon, and military pomp. Will you not rebuke conduct so cruel, so detestable? You must be aware what has emboldened the two parties to venture on this abominable policy. They remember that in the whole county, last fall, but 40 votes were cast by independent anti-slavery men. Because you felt it your duty then, to join in a great popular movement, they imagine that you are the slaves of party, and will

unite with a miserable party movement now. Will you do it? Will you gratify these wretched factions, who are saved from the deep damnation of an insulted community, only by the few respectable men that yet remain entangled with them? We know you will not.

Look at them—what do they propose for the relief of the people? Bank reform, to be sure. And of what kind? Have they ever told you? Do they know themselves? Do they know what they would be at? Behold the men they have selected to remedy the evils under which the state is suffering! Are they men of the right stamp—men of whose wisdom, experience, and large statesmen-like views, you can confide? Ridiculous! The question is mockery. How long will an enlightened people be imposed on by the quackery of such parties? And yet, forsooth, they expect you to support them—support them, for what? What will they do? "Oh—the state is to be apportioned, and it is necessary to put our party in power, that we may prevent the whigs from 'gerrymandering' to suit their purposes. Of course, the pure democracy is entirely guiltless of any such design! "Oh, but a United States Senator is to be elected, and it is all important to defeat the locofocos, and have the state rightly represented in the Senate of the Union." Thus ever, there is some great crisis, awful, vital, the turning point in the fate of the nation, which these wily demagogues manage so as to drag the sensible, sober, moral part of the community into the furtherance of their own selfish interests. There was a crisis last fall; there has been a crisis every election time immemorial. And now there is a crisis, solemn, eventful—because, as whigs or democrats succeed, whigs or democrats may "gerrymander" the state in special reference to their own interests! Leaving these dignified factions to fool themselves and others to their hearts' content, let us see whether, as an anti-slavery, a real independent democratic party, we cannot find more worthy objects for the political action of a christian community. And first—our state has transgressed its own constitution and violated the rights of humanity, in its legislative treatment of the colored population. We have no right to deprive any inhabitant of Ohio of the privilege of a jury trial. We have no right to deny to seventeen thousand people of this state, the right of testimony, or the privileges of a common school education. We have no right to pass laws, to sustain slavery in other states, and punish our own citizens for treating any person in Ohio, as a fellow man, free, equal to themselves in rights, and having a just claim upon their sympathies. But, all these things we have done—and more. The legislature of this state has passed resolutions denouncing anti-slavery efforts—withdrawn from an institution privileges secured to it by the fundamental law of the state, on the ground of prejudice against color—and proscribed men, as unworthy of holding any office of trust or honor, because entertaining sentiments hostile to slavery.

The anti-slavery party proposes reform in all these respects. Again—our state is degraded in Congress by representatives, who succumb to the slave power, and fear to vindicate the rights and interests of free labor; who dare not oppose the extension of slavery; who vote promptly in favor of slaveholding officers; who are either too blind to see, or too cowardly to defend the interests of the free states: by senators, who trample on the right of petition, and throw the entire influence of Ohio into the scale of the Slave-Power. We wish reform in these respects. Wherever slavery is to be met and resisted, or constitutionally abolished, there we want representatives, who will stand up like freemen, representing freemen, not crouch like slaves, and lick the foot of the tyrant of the South. To accomplish our objects, we would select men of experience, sobriety, sound moral character, and solid intelligence—not taking as our guide, the availability of a candidate, but his intrinsic worth, and capability of usefulness.

On all matters of mere policy, where opinions are greatly divided, we would have them unpledged and untrammelled. On the Bank question for example, as the entire community demand a most rigid reform in our banking system, we should expect our candidates to conform in this respect accordingly—but, as scarcely any two agree on the exact mode of this reform, we would have our candidates elected without instructions, at full liberty, after deliberate and candid discussion, without any fear of party before their eyes, to sustain such measures of reform as they might judge best.

In concluding these remarks, we earnestly entreat the voters of this county, who feel any concern in having it rightly represented in the legislature, to meet in convention immediately and select suitable men to represent them.

RIGHT PRINCIPLES.

May 17th, at Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, an anti-slavery society was organized, and the following resolutions adopted.

Resolved, 1. That we believe Slavery to be a moral, political, and a great national evil. It interests all mankind, and should claim the active attention of every human being whose heart is moved by feelings of philanthropy, patriotism and religion.

Resolved 2. That the Declaration of Independence embodies the principles of this Society, and all we ask is to carry those principles into consistent practice.

Resolved 3. That our strength lies in our integrity and the straight line of integrity is for us the high road to success.

Resolved 4. That in voting for men for office whose actions and influences are to tell on the cause of the Slave, we will cast our votes for those persons and those only who will use their best exertions to restore to our fellow men in bondage the rights with which they were endowed by their Creator.

Resolved 5. That we have enlisted during the war and cannot yield our purpose until the last letter of the Slave be broken, and our American Eagle shall expand her wings sufficiently broad to cover the loneliest cottage in this Republic.

Resolved 6. That those persons who make the smallness of our number in applying correct principles in the department of politics, a matter of derision and reproach, are entitled to our sympathy for their weakness and folly, and to our best exertions for their speedy deliverance from specious but deadly error."

THE VETO—THE RESULT.

Mr. Tyler has vetoed the Bank bill, and returned it to the Senate with his objections. Mr. Clay's compromise clause failed, as might have been expected, to remove his constitutional scruples. The power to establish local offices of discount in the states, the President deems unconstitutional.

Who in connection with this event, can help reverting to the past?

One year ago, the whole country foamed with agitation. Great men, cunning men met and consulted as to the best way of overthrowing the existing administration. Non-committalism on most points was the policy adopted.—Against abolition, it was thought safe to take open ground. And so in regard to some of the mere incidents of the reigning power. For example, the standing army plan of Mr. Poinsett, the proscriptive policy of the administration, the concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, constituted fruitful topics of declamation. But the real object of the movement was, clearly, a United States Bank. This, however, was kept out of sight. Nay, the wise leaders went so far, as to select for their second candidate a man, whose opinions had always been openly expressed against such an institution.—Deception lay at the very bottom of this great movement. But, it was a holy crusade. To question the magnitude of its object, to doubt the means by which it was carried onward, was deemed next to sacrilegious. Religious men, ministers of the gospel saw in it the hand of Divine Providence—on its success depended the salvation of the country.

Well, it did succeed, and now for the results. One short month after his inauguration, the "people's favorite," he, on whom they relied for aid more than on God, goes the way of all flesh. And by a singular act of providence, the power of the government passes into the hands of the second officer, a man of known hostility to the leading measure of his party. He, who was nominated simply to secure the support of a few states, which notwithstanding gave their votes against him, has now to decide on the favorite measure of those who elected him.

This leading measure is introduced, pushed through both houses, and falls dead in the hands of the President. His will defeats the great object for which more than all others put together his party had sung songs, rolled log-cabins, and by pompous processions, and gatherings of thousands and tens of thousands, attracted the multitude to its banners.

After all this expenditure of wisdom and folly, letters and speeches, music and money, after all this universal earthquake excitement—the two grand results we are called to contemplate are—1st, the death of him to whom the eyes of so many turned for deliverance; 2nd, the defeat of that which was relied on as the great remedy for all the ills of the country. And it was for not engaging in this fruitless movement, that 7000 abolitionists were denounced as a pack of narrow-minded, bigoted rascals!

We do not speak in a captious or consorsious spirit. Our motive is a good one. We seek wisdom both for ourselves and others. The brief retrospect we have taken should teach us, that doing evil that good may come, is a poor business; that whatever may be the object in view, God cannot approve of corrupt means to obtain it; that there is a deeper evil than any that politicians have pretended to see, and another remedy than any proposed by them—that, in a word, the Almighty has a controversy with us, so that nothing we attempt shall prosper, until we learn to do justice and love mercy.

After the experience anti-slavery men have had, in common with the rest of their countrymen, surely they will not henceforth think of accomplishing any considerable good by voting for pro-slavery men.

THE FUTURE.

Bills have passed both houses of Congress, for putting the country in a state of defence.—Measures have been taken to relieve the government from its most pressing necessities. The Bankrupt bill which has failed time and again, has become a law. But two great measures now remain for the action of Congress—the Bank and Land bills. A Bank of deposit and exchange, may possibly be created; and the Land bill which has already passed the House, it is expected will soon receive the sanction of the Senate. The sole question of any magnitude then to be settled will be that of the tariff. This, we presume, will be taken up at the next session of Congress.

From indications furnished during the present session, it will in all likelihood be made a question between free and slave labor. Incidentally, we doubt not, the whole subject of slavery, especially under a political view, will be brought under discussion. The slaveholders seem to be making up their minds for this result. Many of them were disposed, at the commencement of the extra session, to go into the discussion of it; but it was deemed best in view of present exigencies to postpone it till the regular session, when, according to what seemed a general understanding among the members, the question will be taken up at length. And we should like to know, what else can they employ themselves about to so much advantage?—All the great questions with the exception of the tariff, which in itself involves the discussion of slavery, will most likely have been disposed of at the present session. There will then be an open field for the full and fair consideration of the slavery-question.

It is all nonsense to say that Congress has nothing to do with it. So long as the Slave-Power denies the right of petition, claims the most influential offices of government, refuses to sanction the nomination of a distinguished northern citizen on account of his supposed lukewarmness to the interests of slavery—so long as it aspires to rule Congress and the executive, and throws every thing into confusion, preventing the transaction of all business, till its

For the Philanthropist.
GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION,
At Eaton, Ohio.

Pursuant to notice in the Philanthropist, Protectionist and Free Labor Advocate, a convention of the citizens of Ohio, and Indiana, opposed to slavery, was held in the Court house at Eaton, Preble Co. O., on Wednesday Aug. 13th 1841. The Court-house was crowded. At 10 o'clock A. M. the house being called to order by Dr. C. M. Williams, of Camden, O., Luther Bruen, was elected president—Ebenzer Elliot, vice president, and Andrew Spillard, Sec. When, on motion, Dr. Wm. H. Brisbane, was solicited to address the convention, which solicitation was complied with in a speech of more than two hours, which for force of reason, power of argument, and style of eloquence, in my estimation stands unrivalled on the subject of slavery.) Exhibiting and defining the object of human government—the natural rights of man, the necessity of government and laws; the proneness of individuals, and Governments to injustice, and the imperative necessity for the American people to apply the remedy, by refraining to uphold the dreadful system of slavery, by voting for men as legislators, who are the known friends of truth, and righteousness, and foes of slavery, he concluded by giving an unvarnished but systematic and detailed description of the management, labor, social, moral, and intellectual condition of the slaves in South Carolina, and of slavery as it exists there in its mildest form, from his personal experience as a slaveholder and planter.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned for one hour. The Convention assembled at the appointed time, the President in the Chair, when on motion a committee to prepare business for the convention was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. C. M. Williams, Ebenezer Elliot, Nathan Brown, Saml. Mitchell, and Jonathan Langton. The committee on business after a short retirement, offered through their chairman, Dr. C. M. Williams, the following preamble and resolutions which were read and adopted.

Preamble and Resolutions.

We believe it to be not only the right, but the solemn duty of the members of any community, to meet in public assemblies, and express their opinions respecting important, public or national affairs, and especially to declare their abhorrence of anti-republican, sinful, and pernicious principles and practices. We are persuaded that repeated, open, and solemn declarations of opinion, and denunciations of evil, especially when accompanied with correspondent action at the ballot-box, and elsewhere, have a powerful tendency to abate vice, and to promote truth, justice and the cause of freedom. We therefore adopt, and publish to the world, the following resolutions, as expressing our calm, well-weighed, and deliberate sentiments.

1st. Resolved, That the practice of slaveholding is unchristian, anti-republican, unjust, and inhuman. It is unchristian because diametrically opposed to the golden rule of Christianity, do as you would be done by: anti-republican, because it gives a practical lie to that first principle of freedom, "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" unjust, because the slaveholder clothes, feeds, and fattens himself with the unpaid-labor of the helpless victims of arbitrary power; inhuman, because it is essentially connected with the sale of men, women, and children, the forced separation of husband, and wife, parent, and child, brother, and sister, the infliction of brutal stripes upon the innocent, and the total disregard of every right of humanity vested in the colored man.

2nd. Resolved, that the existence of slavery in any portion of our beloved country is incompatible with the public good,—and with the purity, permanence, and prosperity, of our free institutions. While, therefore, we do not ask the legislative interference of Congress with Slavery as existing in any State, we hold that the citizens in any part of these United States have a right, and it is their duty to remonstrate with their fellow citizens of any other part against its continued existence.

3d. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and in the territories. And that it is called upon, by every motive that can actuate the National Legislature of a free people, immediately to exercise that power.

4th. Resolved, That for Congress to receive any new Slave State into the Union, would be to apply the torch to the Magazine prepared for the explosion of the fabric of our liberties.

5th. Resolved, That the entire and speedy abolition of Slavery, is an object of far more real importance than the establishment or destruction of a National Bank, the distribution of the public Lands, or the regulation of the Tariff, or any other of the leading political questions of the day; and therefore every friend of this republic, and of human liberty, should exercise his right of suffrage in such a manner as to place in office the known friends of truth, righteousness, and the avowed enemies of Slavery.

6th. Resolved, That the Congressional gag law, by which the petitions of freemen are rejected, and refused a hearing, by the pretended servants of the people, is a gross violation of a privilege given not by the Constitution only, but by the Creator of man.

7th. Resolved, That the Anti Slavery enterprise demands at the hands of freemen, vastly more zeal, labor, liberality, and self devotion, than it has yet received; and that we pledge ourselves to be more active, faithful, earnest and persevering than we have hitherto been.

The Hon. Thomas Morris, then arose and addressed the convention as a political man, in a speech of considerable length in which he demonstrated the fearful results of the reckless encroachments of the Slaveocracy, its destructive influence on the liberties of the American people—the truckling severity of our National, and most of our State legislatures, to their behests, the multiplied instances of the defiance of all law, the brutal, wanton, and unparalleled invasion by Slave catchers of our domestic sanctuaries, our family altars, even the very firesides and bed chambers of our families, in search of their human chatties; and the glaring departure of this nation from the true principles of a democratic government, and the danger of the accused system of Slavery uprooting and overturning our republican institutions. It is but sheer justice in me to remark, that judging from the plaudits, deep attention, and other marks of approbation, that his speech carried conviction to the minds of all present, with perhaps two exceptions, and they were under the influence of alcohol.

It certainly surpassed any political speech I ever heard. Dr. H. P. Bennett of Ia. followed, and in his usual masterly manner explained the objects of the anti-slavery enterprise, and in a lucid and forcible manner showed from the principles of Christianity, the sin of slavery, the righteousness, wisdom, and safety of immediate and unconditional emancipation, its results in the British West Indies, viz: its safety there, the

increase of the value of real estate, the general prosperity of the Colonies—and the happy relations now existing between the employer and the paid laborer—and the surprising change in the moral, and social, condition of the colored population there. A. Buffum then addressed the convention in answer to the pro-slavery watch word, "why don't you go to the South," also on the cause of the fluctuating policy of our Government, and on the folly and insincerity of our opponents, when they raise the *Hob-Goblin*, cry of amalgamation—he made the galled jade wince, and made apparent to all, for none presumed to object—that our pecuniary embarrassments grew with the growth and strengthening with the strength of Slavery in our land, and must continue, so long as the slaveholding power, rules this nation. After which the preamble, and resolutions from the business committee were unanimously adopted.

When it was Resolved, that Dr. William H. Brisbane, and the Hon. Thomas Morris, be solicited to forward a copy of their speeches on this occasion to the editor of the Philanthropist and that the business committee hereby respectfully request Dr. G. Bailey the editor, to publish them for the information of the public.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the citizens of Eaton for the accommodation of the Court House. On motion of Dr. C. M. Williams the convention adjourned sine die.

LUTHER BRUEN, Pres.
ANDREW SPILLARD, Sec.

For the Philanthropist.
CHURCH ACTION.

Dr. BAILEY:—The following resolutions were passed at the last quarterly conference of (this) Cincinnati circuit held at Bethesda church, and if you think them worth publishing you will please give them a place in the Philanthropist before the conference.

Whereas slavery being a moral and political evil admitted by all, Therefore be it resolved by this quarterly conference that it is inconsistent for Christians of any denomination whatever to be engaged in the buying, selling or holding of their fellow-men in bondage as it is a breach of that law which says, as ye would that others should do unto you ye even so do unto them, and that the holding of slaves by our church, that professes freedom is in contradiction of our principles.

Therefore, Resolved, That we protest in the most solemn manner against receiving slaveholders as members of our church and we hereby instruct our delegate to vote for no person as a delegate to the next General Conference of our church that is not pledged against slaveholders hereafter becoming members of the same.

William Carnes, Sec., Agt. McGreene, Chr.
The above 13 to 3—was spoken against by the Superintendent R. S. Boyd, and by Dr. W. Carnes Jas. Warren, A. McGain, Bro. Hanford and Moore.

If our church in its infancy will take this stand, I think we shall prosper which is my sincere desire.

Yours
WILLIAM CARNES.

For the Philanthropist.
BROWN COUNTY.

At a meeting of Anti-Slavery voters held in Sardinia on the thirteenth inst. (Aug.) the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas three millions of our countrymen without having forfeited their right to liberty by the confession of any crime, they and their offspring through all time to come are doomed by the express statutes of the slaveholding states of the United States; & also by the connivance, direct and indirect action of the free States, and the general Government of the United States to an unjust and unrequited state of slavery resolved therefore,

1st. That as Anti-Slavery men we cannot consistently vote for any candidate for any office, in the legislative or executive departments of our State or the United States, who does not hold in the language of the American bill of rights, that all men are created and endowed with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that it is a mean and contemptible evasion to affirm that a black man, a red man, or a dusky man, is not a man in the sense in which the word man occurs in the American bill of rights.

2nd. That we cannot vote for any candidate, for any office in the legislative department of our State who will not do all in his power to repeal the black laws of Ohio viz., The law that requires black and mulatto persons to give resident white bail for their maintenance and good behavior, before they are permitted to make a settlement in Ohio. That part of the common school law, that taxes black and mulatto persons for the support of common schools, and at the same time prohibits their children from participating in the advantages of said schools. The law that prohibits black and mulatto persons from giving testimony in courts of justice, where the interest of white persons may be affected; and especially the black act of 1838—9 which recognizes the rightful existence of slavery in Ohio, converts the ministerial officers into hunting dogs, to hunt down, and catch fugitive slaves, and makes it a penal offence to exercise the office of philanthropy and charity to an unoffending stranger.

3d. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the disposition, (manifested by many abolitionists) to care more for loaves and fishes for themselves, than for liberty for those in bonds—to regard the present deranged condition of the currency of the country as a greater evil, than the enslavement of three millions of our countrymen. And we are constrained in the exercise of all charity, and good conscience to regard all opposition to slavery that consists merely in thinking, and talking, and praying against slavery, without carrying out Anti-Slavery sentiments in a course of corresponding action, and especially at the polls, to be hollow-hearted hypocrisy.

4th. Resolved, That although a great majority of us have generally voted with the whigs; yet we regard the great principle of anti-slavery as paramount to any dollar and cent matters, bank, or anti-bank questions, or any other subject of difference between whigs and democrats.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the president of this meeting, to correspond on the subject of Independent nominations, with any committee, or committees, which have been or may be appointed in the several counties composing this senatorial district.

6th. Resolved, That the committee of correspondence named in the 5th resolution, are hereby authorized to call a meeting for this county, to nominate a suitable candidate for this county, for representative, in the State legislature, in case the whig or democratic conventions, shall not bring out a suitable candidate.

7th. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editors of the Philanthropist, Poli-

tical Examiner, and Ripley Telegraph for publication.

Mr. Kincaid Esq. Josiah Moore, and J. B. Mahan were appointed a committee of correspondence.

J. M. Beck, Chairman.
JOSIAH MOORE, Secretary.

For the Philanthropist.
TRUMBULL CO.

Dr. BAILEY:—I am aware that meetings in behalf of the cause of human liberty are of late multiplying to such an extent that you cannot well spare room in your paper to briefly notice them all. It may be, however, that you will let me mention a few things in relation to our good meeting at Braceville yesterday. Friends of immediate emancipation and others who are disposed to meet, hold conventions monthly, not exactly in the capacity of our county society, but as citizens, to discuss the great subject. Our August meeting has been another of deep interest to our cause in this region. Although not so large as the late *half-acre meeting* "well stored" on the Unionville camp ground, computed at 4,500, with their 900 wagons, still a respectable number: convened at Braceville, mostly consisting of the hardy yeomanry of the land, representing some 20 & 25 towns. Gen. J. H. Paine, that devoted and valued friend of our country and the slave, addressed the meeting nearly two hours in his manly, lucid style on the encroachments of the slave-power, the necessity of political action, &c. Those who heard him cannot comfortably leave the slave, or pass by him on the other side hereafter as they go to the ballot-box.

But I must be brief. The Liberty party for Trumbull held arrangements to move in one solid phalanx at our fall election. A committee of nomination consisting of one individual from each township, (except at the county seat, Warren, where three are appointed,) will hold a meeting on Wednesday the 15th September, at Warren, where the said Committee make out a ticket for the county and state officers for the approaching election. The Committee postpone the meeting to that time to give the two political parties seasonable time to hold their conventions for nominating their respective candidates. If the whigs or democrats either of them present such candidates as abolitionists can consistently support, it is understood that they shall not be objected to on the ground that they are nominated by either of those parties. A ticket however, I believe, will be made out that the most scrupulous friend of the slave may consistently support. Liberty men, or in other words, men who stand *perpendicular*, may we think be found in all the 35 towns in the county. The eighty-two who stood the hurricane on the day of last November "that tried men's souls," is believed have increased "some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold."

N. Bloomfield, Aug. 13, 1841.

P. S. Please give notice that a County Convention of the friends of the slave will be held in Warren, Trumbull co., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house. The Nominating Committee of the county are requested to meet at the same place an hour and a half earlier, or at half past 8 A. M., to form a ticket for county and state officers to present to the Convention. A general and prompt attendance is expected.

ASA SMITH, Chairman.

Reynoldsbury, Aug. 21st, 1841.

Dr. BAILEY:—In great matters of public moment, where both parties are at a stand, and both are punctilious, slight concessions cost little but are worth much. He that yields them is wise inasmuch as he purchases guineas with farthings. A few drops of oil will set the political machine at work when a ton of vinegar would only corrode the wheels and canker the movements.

In a society made up, as the anti-slavery society is, of all denominations, creeds and parties, there must be, of course, some mutual concessions, on minor points, in order to work together in harmony. The great objects should be continually kept in view. The emancipation of nearly three millions of our fellow beings in our own beloved land—and the maintaining of our noble institutions against the dark machinations of slavery. Let there be no denunciations and recriminations. Let not those, who have read much and weighed the matter well, and who think now is the time to start a "Liberty Ticket," denounce those who are in the twilight and think an independent party premature. Let not those, who are wedded to their particular parties denounce those who take the independent ground as recreant. "Ephraim should not envy Judah, and Judah should not vex Ephraim," for we are brethren and aiming at the same glorious object.

It has been but a short time since I have been fully convinced that an independent political party was the best way to gain our point. But since the last Presidential election I see it will never do for consistent abolitionists to amalgamate their political creeds with slaveholders. The pure blood of liberty is always contaminated by the union. The abolitionists of this region are generally stepping up upon the independent platform and many who have never taken a stand with the abolitionists are coming out for the Liberty Ticket. The cause is gaining ground faster in this region than ever before.

Permit me therefore to make a few suggestions to our brethren on this glorious course.

1. Let us redouble our efforts to circulate information. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

2. Let every abolitionist in the West endeavor to procure ten new subscribers to the Philanthropist. This is the organ of the Society, and if it is not just as we would have it, let us make it just as it should be. The open and manly course taken by the editor must call forth the approval of every true Abolitionist. Freedom of discussion and liberty of the press are fundamental principles of abolitionism. While, therefore, the Philanthropist is open to free and manly discussion, let us sustain it.

3. Let us circulate tracts—those leaves which are for the "healing of the nation."

4. Let us call meetings, State, county, township and district meetings. Procure the best orators we can to address the people.

5. Get up discussion in lyceums and schools. And agitate the subject every where.

6. In nominating men for office, be sure to take men of unimpeachable character. In this way we gain the best men in the community to the cause first.

7. And above all let every one constantly pray that God who sympathizes with the oppressed may take this glorious work into his own hands, and by his providence turn, into overture unto every vestige of slavery shall be wiped away from our beloved land.

Yours for the slave,
J. CABLE.

Amul Effects of Intemperance.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in the County of Two Mountains, Lower Canada, a man while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potash, and being completely dissolved! Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.

For the Philanthropist.
OBITUARY.

DIED.—In York Township, Dearborn county Ia., on the 23d of July, Benjamin Sharp, infant son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ewbank, aged eleven months. Death is always afflictive to surviving friends, and this case is peculiarly so. The bereaved parents have borne in deep sighs & floods of burning tears three of their sweet babes to the solemn grave. Heaven had blessed them with this child who was nearly idolized both by the parents and the surviving children. And no marvel: the writer of this obituary knows well that he was too sweet a flower for earth.

A sister, a most amiable young lady, who was passionately fond of her little brother was summoned early in the spring to visit a sick sister residing many miles distant. And after bidding the family a hasty farewell, and nearly smothering her little brother with affectionate caresses and uttering many a tender good-bye, like a ministering angel flew to administer comfort to her afflicted friend. The time for her return was near at hand. The sweet anticipation of soon mingling with her friends at home was gaining an unusual zest at the return of each glad morn, when lo! a courier announced to her the desperate illness of her favorite brother. As it were on the wings of the wind, she flew to greet the object of her affection. But alas it was too late, the cherub spirit had fled to join its kindred in the skies. She arrived just as the people were gathering for the funeral. Frantic with grief she hastened to the coffin and imprinted a thousand kisses on the cold cheek of the anxious boy, who "no kinder kiss returned." It was a scene of agony. Such are the inscrutable ways of Him "who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind."

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, September 1, 1841.

THE PARTIES.—NOMINATIONS.

Both parties in this County have assembled in Conventions, and nominated their candidates. The tickets of both are such as must displease every anti-slavery man, and meet with the indignant rejection of that class of voters who have resolved to subordinate ordinary party attachments to abolitionism.

J. J. Farn, Senatorial candidate of the Democrats, has rendered himself notorious by his steady, unrelenting opposition to every measure of relief for the colored man. The other candidates on the same side were selected, with direct reference to their hostility to our cause. In Hamilton county, Anti-Abolition is an essential part of the democratic creed.

O. M. Spencer, Senatorial candidate of the Whigs, was chosen, because believed to hold opinions in accordance with the popular sentiment against us. Were Mr. Spencer, who by the way is a gentlemanly, and highly intelligent man, to support a single one of our measures, in the event of his election, he would be charged with violating faith with his party. We speak what we know. It is notorious, that the whig convention at Carthage was as much an anti-abolition, as anti-democratic convention.

John Reeves, whose votes in the last legislature were recorded in favor of human rights so far as this subject was acted on, for this reason came near losing his nomination for the House, though it is well known he is not an abolitionist. His popularity with the Methodists and the mercantile community on other accounts, saved him, we presume, from the mortification of being rejected. Mr. Carpenter, who always voted with him, not having the same influence to back him, declined to stand as a candidate for nomination, doubtless for a sufficient reason. The young man, named Cochran, who recorded his votes on the side of pro-slavery, insignificant as all confess he is, was re-nominated. The habits of James Given, the third candidate, will not allow us to expect any thing from him. Col. Mixer was evidently pitched upon, because he was supposed to be anti-abolition. If it should turn out that the convention was mistaken, its members will mourn deeply over the sad blunder. Salmon P. Chase was the second choice of the party last year for the Senate. This year he received six votes out of 102. Mr. Chase stands very high as a man of intellect, practical knowledge, integrity and usefulness. There was but a single objection to him, and that was insuperable—he is thoroughly anti-slavery in his opinions and practices. Mr. Carey lost the nomination of prosecuting attorney, because supposed to be liable to the same objection—a compliment he did not deserve. We say again, and we challenge contradiction—both the democratic and whig conventions were essentially anti-abolition—their policy was proscriptive of every man suspected of harboring anti-slavery sentiments.

And now we ask the anti-slavery voters of Hamilton county, will you tolerate such contemptible conduct? Will you submit to be proscribed as unworthy of office, and then be coaxed out of your votes by men, who hate you, only less than they hate your principles? Your doctrine,—that for which you must endure contumely and wrong, that for which you must be disfranchised,—is no other than the doctrine proclaimed to the world by our fathers, as the ground and justification of the revolution—no other than the doctrine that lies at the foundation of this government—to wit, that all men are created free and equal. For holding this without hypocrisy, for acting it out with fidelity, a worthy citizen, of established character, high repute, fine talents, unquestioned integrity both as a man and politician, is proscribed, as unworthy to hold office in a republic which annually glorifies the doctrine for which he is a martyr, with bonfires and the noise of cannon, and military pomp. Will you not rebuke conduct so cruel, so detestable? You must be aware what has emboldened the two parties to venture on this abominable policy. They remember that in the whole county, last fall, but 40 votes were cast by independent anti-slavery men. Because you felt it your duty then, to join in a great popular movement, they imagine that you are the slaves of party, and will

unite with a miserable party movement now. Will you do it? Will you gratify these wretched factions, who are saved from the deep damnation of an insulted community, only by the few respectable men that yet remain entangled with them? We know you will not.

Look at them—what do they propose for the relief of the people? Bank reform, to be sure. And of what kind? Have they ever told you? Do they know themselves? Do they know what they would beat? Behold the men they have selected to remedy the evils under which the state is suffering! Are they men of the right stamp—men in whose wisdom, experience, and large statesmanlike views, you can confide? Ridiculous! The question is mockery. How long will an enlightened people be imposed on by the quackery of such parties? And yet, forsooth, they expect you to support them—support them, for what? What will they do? "Oh—the state is to be apportioned, and it is necessary to put our party in power, that we may prevent the whigs from 'gerrymandering' to suit their purposes. Of course, the pure democracy is entirely guiltless of any such design! "Oh, but a United States Senator is to be elected, and it is all important to defeat the locofocos, and have the state rightly represented in the Senate of the Union." Thus ever, there is some great crisis, awful, vital, the turning point in the fate of the nation, which these wily demagogues manage so as to drag the sensible, sober, moral part of the community into the furthest corner of their own selfish interests. There was a crisis last fall; there has been a crisis every election time immemorial. And now there is a crisis, solemn, eventful—because, as whigs or democrats succeed, whigs or democrats may "gerrymander" the state in special reference to their own interests! Leaving these dignified factions to befool themselves and others to their hearts' content, let us see whether, as an anti-slavery, a real independent democratic party, we cannot find more worthy objects for the political action of a christian community. And first—our state has transgressed its own constitution and violated the rights of humanity, in its legislative treatment of the colored population. We have no right to deprive any inhabitant of Ohio of the privilege of a jury trial. We have no right to deny to seventeen thousand people of this state, the right of testimony, or the privileges of a common school education. We have no right to pass laws, to sustain slavery in other states, and punish our own citizens for treating any person in Ohio, as a fellow man, free, equal to themselves in rights, and having a just claim upon their sympathies. But, all these things we have done—and more. The legislature of this state has passed resolutions denouncing anti-slavery efforts—withdrawn from an institution privileges secured to it by the fundamental law of the state, on the ground of prejudice against color—and proscribed men, as unworthy of holding any office of trust or honor, because entertaining sentiments hostile to slavery.

The anti-slavery party proposes reform in all these respects. Again—our state is degraded in Congress by representatives, who succumb to the slave power, and fear to vindicate the rights and interests of free labor; who dare not oppose the extension of slavery: who vote promptly in favor of slaveholding officers; who are either too blind to see, or too cowardly to defend the interests of the free states; by senators, who trample on the right of petition, and throw the entire influence of Ohio into the scale of the Slave Power.

We wish reform in these respects. Wherever slavery is to be met and resisted, or constitutionally abolished, there we want representatives, who will stand up like freemen, representing freemen, not crouch like slaves, and lick the foot of the tyrant of the South. To accomplish our objects, we would select men of experience, sobriety, sound moral character, and solid intelligence—not taking as our guide, the availability of a candidate, but his intrinsic worth, and capability of usefulness.

On all matters of mere policy, where opinions are greatly divided, we would have them unpledged and untrammelled. On the Bank question for example, as the entire community demand a most rigid reform in our banking system, we should expect our candidates to conform in this respect accordingly—but, as scarcely any two agree on the exact mode of this reform, we would have our candidates elected without instructions, at full liberty, after deliberate and candid discussion, without any fear of party before their eyes, to sustain such measures of reform as they might judge best.

In concluding these remarks, we earnestly entreat the voters of this county, who feel any concern in having it rightly represented in the legislature, to meet in convention immediately and select suitable men to represent them.

RIGHT PRINCIPLES.

May 17th, at Williamsfield, Ashtabula county, an anti-slavery society was organized, and the following resolutions adopted.

Resolved, 1. That we believe Slavery to be a moral, political, and a great national evil. It interests all mankind, and should claim the active attention of every human being whose heart is moved by feelings of philanthropy, patriotism and religion.

Resolved 2. That the Declaration of Independence embodies the principles of this Society, and all we ask is to carry those principles into consistent practice.

Resolved 3. That our strength lies in our integrity and the straight line of integrity is for us the high road to success.

Resolved 4. That in voting for men for office whose actions and influences are to tell on the cause of the Slave, we will cast our votes for those persons and those only who will use their best exertions to restore to our fellow men in bondage the rights with which they were endowed by their Creator.

Resolved 5. That we have enlisted during the war and cannot yield our purpose until the last fetter of the Slave be broken, and our American Eagle shall expand her wings sufficiently broad to cover the loneliest cottage in this Republic.

Resolved 6. That those persons who make the smallness of our number in applying correct principles in the department of politics, a matter of derision and reproach, are entitled to our sympathy for their weakness and folly, and to our best exertions for their speedy deliverance from specious but deadly error."

THE VETO.—THE RESULT.

Mr. Tyler has vetoed the Bank bill, and returned it to the Senate with his objections. Mr. Clay's compromise clause failed, as might have been expected, to remove his constitutional scruples. The power to establish local offices of discount in the states, the President deems unconstitutional.

Who in connection with this event, can help reverting to the past?

One year ago, the whole country foamed with agitation. Great men, cunning men met and consulted as to the best way of overthrowing the existing administration. Non-commitment on most points was the policy adopted. Against abolition, it was thought safe to take open ground. And so in regard to some of the mere incidents of the reigning power. For example, the standing army plan of Mr. Poinsett, the proscriptive policy of the administration, the concentration of power in the hands of the Executive, constituted fruitful topics of declamation. But the real object of the movement was, clearly, a *United States Bank*. This, however, was kept out of sight. Nay, the wise leaders went so far, as to select for their second candidate a man, whose opinions had always been openly expressed against such an institution. Deception lay at the very bottom of this great movement. But, it was a holy crusade. To question the magnitude of its object, to doubt the means by which it was carried onward, was deemed next to sacrilegious. Religious men, ministers of the gospel saw in it the hand of Divine Providence—on its success depended the salvation of the country.

Well, it did succeed, and now for the results. One short month after his inauguration, the "people's favorite," he, on whom they relied for aid more than on God, goes the way of all flesh. And by a singular act of providence, the power of the government passes into the hands of the second officer, a man of known hostility to the leading measure of his party. He, who was nominated simply to secure the support of a few states, which notwithstanding gave their votes against him, has now to decide on the favorite measure of those who elected him.

This leading measure is introduced, pushed through both houses, and falls dead in the hands of the President. His will defeats the great object for which more than all others put together his party had sung songs, rolled log-cabins, and by pompous processions, and gatherings of thousands and tens of thousands, attracted the multitude to its banners.

After all this expenditure of wisdom and folly, letters and speeches, music and money, after all this universal earthquake excitement—the two grand results we are called to contemplate are—1st, the death of him to whom the eyes of so many turned for deliverance; 2nd, the defeat of that which was relied on as the great remedy for all the ills of the country. And it was for not engaging in this fruitless movement, that 7000 abolitionists were denounced as a pack of narrow-minded, bigoted visionaries!

We do not speak in a captious or censorious spirit. Our motive is a good one. We seek wisdom both for ourselves and others. The brief retrospect we have taken should teach us, that doing evil that good may come, is a poor business; that whatever may be the object in view, God cannot approve of corrupt means to obtain it; that there is a deeper evil than any that politicians have pretended to see, and another remedy than any proposed by them—that, in a word, the Almighty has a controversy with us, so that nothing we attempt shall prosper, until we learn to do justice and love mercy.

After the experience anti-slavery men have had, in common with the rest of their countrymen, surely they will not henceforth think of accomplishing any considerable good by voting for pro-slavery men.

THE FUTURE.

Bills have passed both houses of Congress, for putting the country in a state of defence.—Measures have been taken to relieve the government from its most pressing necessities. The Bankrupt bill which has failed time and again, has become a law. But two great measures now remain for the action of Congress—the Bank and Land bills. A Bank of deposit and exchange, may possibly be created; and the Land bill which has already passed the House, it is expected will soon receive the sanction of the Senate. The sole question of any magnitude then to be settled will be that of the tariff. This, we presume, will be taken up at the next session of Congress.

From indications furnished during the present session, it will in all likelihood be made a question between free and slave labor. Incidentally, we doubt not, the whole subject of slavery, especially under a political view, will be brought under discussion. The slaveholders seem to be making up their minds for this result. Many of them were disposed, at the commencement of the extra session, to go into the discussion of it; but it was deemed best in view of present exigencies to postpone it till the regular session, when, according to what seemed a general understanding among the members, the question will be taken up at length. And we should like to know, what else can they employ themselves about to so much advantage?—All the great questions with the exception of the tariff, which in itself involves the discussion of slavery, will most likely have been disposed of at the present session. There will then be an open field for the full and fair consideration of the slavery-question.

It is all nonsense to say that Congress has nothing to do with it. So long as the Slave Power denies the right of petition, claims the most influential offices of government, refuses to sanction the nomination of a distinguished northern citizen on account of his supposed lukewarmness to the interests of slavery—so long as it aspires to rule Congress and the executive, and throws every thing into confusion, preventing the transaction of all business, till its

pretensions are acknowledged,—it has no right to demand exemption from a full examination of its nature, dangerous tendencies, and destructive influences. In its career of usurpation, it has fairly made itself cognizable by the representatives of this great nation, unless indeed they are willing blindly to obey the dictum of a power, whose authority they may not challenge.

Yes—we shall have discussion, and the result will be, that the question of slavery will become the dividing question of parties in this country—superceding to a great extent the other questions which so long have divided and agitated our republic.

MOBAT SETUBENVILLE.

The Rev. Edward Smith, that noble champion of liberty, has been twice honored lately—first in being suspended by his conference on account of his abolition, next in being mobbed by the citizens of Steubenville. In attempting to lecture in the court-house at this place, he was set upon by the mob, who intended at first to seem, to take him out of the stand, and abuse him, but on hearing his prayer, lost courage and retreated outside, where they commenced throwing rotten eggs and other missiles. Mr. Smith ought to write us a full account of the transaction, so that Steubenville may be duly honored for her patriotic devotion to the women-whipping system of the South.

THE BLACK LAW.

The reader may recollect the case published not long since in our paper of a kidnapping case in Lorain county. It seems that Mr. Page at whose house the fugitives were found, was indicted under the black law. Lately he has had his trial, and been acquitted on the following grounds as stated by the Oberlin Evangelist.

1st. That no proof being presented that slavery existed in Kentucky, the Judge in the absence of it could not assume that it did exist.

2. That Page did not know they were slaves.

3. That he made no effort to conceal them.

It is said that no decision was made, because not necessary, on the constitutionality of the law. We think, however, that the court must have held it in light estimation, for in assuming to demand proof of the existence of slavery in Kentucky, they disregarded that section of the law which, if we mistake not, enjoins upon the court having cognizance of such cases to recognize the existence of slavery in the states without proof.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

Our friends in this state generally, we believe, are about to run their own tickets. In Delaware an abolition convention on the 11th, ult. nominated Emory Moore, and J. Scott, ex-members of the legislature, and Dr. Hard of Waldo, as their candidates, in the ensuing election. The meeting, we learn, was a large one, and characterized by great harmony of feeling, and determination of purpose. At a convention held in Braceville, Trumbull County measures were taken for forming a ticket. A ticket has been adopted in Highland County; and in this county we trust we shall soon be able to present one. The following account of proceedings in Franklin County will show that our friends there are in earnest.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

An informal meeting of citizens favorable to the anti-slavery cause, was held in Columbus, in the basement of the Baptist church, on Thursday the 13th inst.

The meeting was called to order by appointing T. S. Ingersoll chairman, and E. Glover secretary.

A short and appropriate prayer was then offered to Almighty God, for wisdom to direct in all the deliberations, by the Rev. Mr. Cable, of Reynoldsburg, after which Mr. Gardner explained the object of the meeting, and, on motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. (Con. retired.)

On motion, Mr. Ferris, from Union county, Rev. Mr. Wilder, and a gentleman from Cincinnati, being present, were invited to sit in convention, and take part in our deliberations.

After a few minutes absence, the business committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were taken up separately, discussed, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the time has come when anti-slavery men should carry their principles to the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination made by the National anti-slavery convention, of J. G. Birney for President, and Thomas Morris for Vice President.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the candidates who are nominated in this county, as it regards carrying out the principles of our Constitution and Declaration of Independence, and extending liberal justice to all men; therefore, we deem it proper at this time to bring forward men who it is known, will sustain these fundamental principles of our government.

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed to prepare an address to the voters of Franklin county, setting forth the evils of slavery, the oppression of the colored population of our State, together with the principles of the anti-slavery action, for the removing this giant evil from our land, and to invite their co-operation in this noble and benevolent enterprise.

A motion was then made to go into committee of the whole, for the nomination of candidates to fill the State and county offices, for the next October election. Whereupon, after some desultory discussion relative to non-appearance, a full ticket, the motion was carried.

The meeting proceeded to the nomination of a full ticket of anti-slavery candidates for Franklin county, full ticket of anti-slavery candidates for Franklin county, full ticket of anti-slavery candidates for Franklin county.

Nathan T. Emery, of Blenden, and Wm. G. Graham, Reynoldsburg, for Representatives in the State Legislature.

Thompson Bull, of Clinton, for Sheriff.

Geo. McQuirk, of Blenden, for Treasurer.

M. W. Hopkins, of Columbus, for Auditor.

And T. S. Ingersoll, of Columbus, for Commissioner.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed in each township in this county, for the purpose of selling a meeting of the citizens of their respective townships, to carry out the principles of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to fill all vacancies that may occur either in the ticket, or township committees.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the different political papers in this city for publication, also to the Philanthropist, of Cincinnati.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

Concluding prayer by the chairman.

T. S. INGERSOLL, CH.

E. GLOVER, Secy.

Columbus, Aug. 12th, 1841.

Next week proceedings of other conventions.—Ed.

APPEAL AND RESPONSE.

Another appeal to the pocket. Certainly the Louisville Advertiser must hold the good people of Cincinnati at a very cheap rate. We assure him, notwithstanding the indications of a grovelling spirit he sees in his brother Enquirer of this city, Cincinnati are not yet quite ready to be bought. Such an article as the following, taken from the Advertiser, will awaken in many of our citizens contempt for the man who ventures so grossly to insult them.

"THE ENQUIRER.—We have frequently warned our friends in Cincinnati of the evil consequences of slave-stealing in that city—rendering it dangerous for Southern people to touch at that place with their servants. The following from the Chicago Democrat will open the eyes of some who have hitherto been incredulous upon the subject.

"Travel from the South.—It is very gratifying that southwestern merchants and gentlemen visiting the East have at length found out that the route by Chicago and the Lakes is the pleasantest and best. The fact that our southern states constantly come in loaded, that our hotels are crowded, and that our steamboats carry out continually large numbers of passengers, are evidences of this. We hope that every effort will be made to keep this route at that place with their servants. The following from the Chicago Democrat will open the eyes of some who have hitherto been incredulous upon the subject.

"Will our readers now turn back to our paper of a few days since and re-read a sensible and judicious article upon this point, from the Cincinnati Enquirer, showing in what way Cincinnati would suffer unless a stop were put to slave stealing. The very state of things described by the Chicago Democrat was predicted. The subject was met, however, by the Philanthropist and Gazette, and we believe, the Chronicle, with a sneer at the supposition that the people of the Southern States could get to the Eastern States, or possibly procure provisions for them from starving without passing through and paying tribute to Cincinnati. Such a mischievous delusion is likely to be dispelled. The route to the East through the upper Mississippi—across the land to Chicago by stage and down the lakes by the splendid, safe, and cheap conveyances of which there are a profusion, has many attractions, and is exempt from the annoyances to which slaveholders are exposed in passing through the Queen City. That route is, at any rate so feasible, that where hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars worth of property is at stake, many will prefer it.

We hope that the citizens of Cincinnati will see this matter in its proper light, and set about providing a remedy. The injuries which travellers have suffered with in their borders, will bring upon her prosperity, wealth and business, a tenfold retribution, besides affecting the business of other cities and towns on the Ohio.

We do not make these remarks from any feeling of jealousy or ill feeling towards Cincinnati, because we feel none. We are proud of her prosperity and greatness, and next to our own noble city, desire her welfare, but would, in a spirit of kindness, remind her, that in her relations with Southern people, the obligation, and the advantages of a friendly commercial and social intercourse are not all on one side—that if Southern people cannot come to Cincinnati to purchase provisions, without being robbed, they can get what they want from other points, and even go to the Atlantic without crossing her threshold. Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and even Iowa and Wisconsin, are producing, annually, a vast surplus of the necessities of life, for which they will very well pleased to secure a new set of profitable customers; and another glance at the article from the Chicago Democrat, shows what is to be done to secure Southern travel.

"Be wise to-day,
"Tis madness to defer!"

We intend soon to make Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin too hot for the human flesh-owner. And what will he do then?

The grovelling article in the Advertiser drew the following manly rebuke from the pen of Mr. Rufus King, editor pro tem. of the Cincinnati Chronicle. Were all our papers to treat the South in the same lofty spirit, there would be an end to her insolence.

"TRAVEL FROM THE SOUTH.—The Chicago Democrat, in a late number, congratulates its readers rationally on the great increase of Southern travel by that route to the East, and hopes that every effort will be made to secure these profitable visitors. The Louisville Advertiser, on this hint, indulges in some very solemn warnings to the City and people of Cincinnati, in which they are admonished that the money of our Southern neighbors is the *Sacrum tantum* of cities created, and that unless they mend their ways and quit the nefarious practice of slave stealing (by which dignified epithet the Advertiser would characterize the late opinion of Judge Lane), the Southern people will most assuredly go to the Atlantic by way of Chicago, and dreadful retribution will fall upon the prosperity, wealth and business of Cincinnati.

"Be wise to-day
"Tis madness to defer,"

says the Advertiser in conclusion.

The city and people of Cincinnati if they pay any heed to the counsel of neighbors, proverbial for the great interest which they feel in our welfare, will at once abrogate the Ordinance of '37, expunge its great principles from our State Constitution, blot out its features from our State Book, and put themselves straightway under the guardianship of the Advertiser, if they have any desire after the chief object of existence, or any regard for the great elements of a State.

Seriously, persons who assume to instruct others on these grave subjects, should examine both sides of the case, and keep always in mind, that the people of the South love and persist in their system of things, we too have the right to love and cherish ours. Deeply as we may desire to exercise courtesy and respect on all possible occasions towards them, we cannot sacrifice our principles and institutions.—We must be consistent and true to them, or abandon them outright; and the spirit of Christian charity in its broadest extent cannot require that. We love our neighbors, we trust, as we love ourselves, but there is a point at which this feeling ceases to be a virtue; and when our institutions are denounced, and our judiciary, for a faithful and fearless interpretation of our laws and discharge of their office, are stigmatized as fanatics and slave stealers who would violate the Constitution, and sever the Union of these States, we say it is time for the people of Ohio, in self-defence, to turn their sympathies homeward, and firmly vindicate the dignity of their State from the calumnies and falsehood which disingenuous men will persist in heaping upon her name.

We cannot allow to others a power of holding slaves within the State which we do not allow to ourselves. Comity of that sort would be a stretch of generosity heretofore unheard of. We have alluded recently to the opinion of Judge Lane, for the purpose of showing that it is in strict accordance with decisions by Louisiana Courts, as it is with decisions in England, and in every State of this Union where the same point has come up for adjudication.—What more does the South want? We said, and we repeat it, that the Courts of Ohio never have failed, and never will fail in one jot or tittle of their allegiance to the Constitution. They will award to the South, and all quarters, every particle of their rights under that sacred instrument. More they cannot—dare not—do.

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It is believed that their plans were not sufficiently concerted to be put into immediate execution. Last Monday some of the accused negroes were put upon trial at St. Francisville, one witness (a negro) was examined, who appeared to know nothing of the matter, and all the prisoners were ordered to be discharged. Much was expressed by many, why the negroes who first discovered the plot, was not called on as a witness, and that steps had not been taken to obtain the evidence of some of the negroes in jail, against those who were presumed to be the ringleaders.

A meeting of the citizens of St. Francisville was called after the acquittal of these negroes, which was presided by Messrs. Eobell and Boyle. The former related to the meeting the astounding revelations made by Brown, one of the St. Louis murderers, and Mr. Boyle, the District Attorney, made a forcible appeal to the assembly, on the nefarious practice of selling liquor to slaves.

He particularly adverted to three individuals by name whom he accused of selling liquor daily and openly to the negroes. The names of the individuals mentioned, are Horace C. Hill, Jose, an Italian, and Broadway. He also stated that one man named Crab had a store filled with stolen goods.

The meeting appointed committee of vigilance throughout the Parish. It is believed that the whole proceedings in relation to these rebellious slaves, will have a bad tendency.

The people throughout the country will do well to keep on their guard, and continue the measures adopted for their security."—*Baton Rouge Gaz.*

GREAT WESTERN CONVENTION.

We hope our Methodist friends will bear this in mind. It is to be held, they will recollect, the third Wednesday in October next, at Cincinnati.

Orange Scott, so well known to all our readers, is promising to attend if possible. The following is an extract of a letter from him in one of the Eastern papers.

"It gives me much pleasure to learn that a great Western Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in Cincinnati, O., the 3d Wednesday in Oct. O. I should rejoice to be there. Cincinnati is the place where the first great anti-slavery battle was fought in the M. E. Church, in modern times. Many thrilling associations are connected with that place! And as the anniversary of the A. W. A. S. Society is to be held in the city of Albany, on the first Wednesday in October, just two weeks prior to the Convention, I shall try hard to attend them both. But in any event, my spirit will be there. I have no doubt but that Convention will put new life into the Methodist abolition, East, West, North and South. Let our friends in the West know that they are not behind their brethren in the East, even in their best days. Let every nook and corner of the West be represented.

You express a wish that "letters of approval and encouragement may be sent from the East, North and South." This is well—but it is enough! Ought there not to be some personal representation from these places, though the Convention be particularly designed for the great West? It seems to me, it was in the East that this great anti-slavery fight arose; and though it may now glow more resplendently in the West, our brethren in the East, who saw the star as it rose above the horizon, should cheerfully follow it in its course to the West. The East has been the scene of many battles and struggles, but the West is to crown the victory. The West is hereafter to be the great theatre of action in this heaven-born enterprise. Well, so be it; so that the victory is not gained.

We old and tried friends of the slave, ought to be at that Convention. Joseph A. Merrill, Jonathan Horton, L. R. Sunderland, Moses Hill, Cyrus Prindle, and many others I could name, should be there.

Although not belonging to this church, we would just say, that no movement on a small scale should ever be attempted in Cincinnati.—Whatever is attempted by abolitionists here, in the neighborhood of slavery, should be done with all their might or not at all. All the strong men both from the East and West who can come, ought to come—and every Methodist abolitionist who can pay or beg his passage, should make it a point to be present. Deeply should we regret the consequences of a failure.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

What an iron despotism crushes the South!—Who that bears within him an independent, out-spoken spirit, would willingly put his neck under its heel? And yet every year adventurers from the free states of the West, are seeking their fortunes in the South, at the price of their manhood, for no one can part with freedom without this sacrifice. Such a paragraph as the following from the N. O. Picayune, speaks volumes.

"An Abolitionist was heard to promulgate sentiments not altogether proper at the Vicksburg landing. The Mayor and others went in pursuit, but as soon as the boatman discovered the officers approach his hand anticipated their errand, and he hawser, and floated down the river. The Mayor sent a description of him and of his host by the *Norman*, apprising the Mayors of Grand Gulf, Natchez, &c., of the character of the incendiary.

Hunted like a felon for uttering sentiments unsuitable to the saintly atmosphere of Vicksburg!

THE PROPER SPIRIT.

The respectable portion of the press in Cincinnati seems disposed to meet the threats of the Louisiana slaveholders in a proper spirit. Neither the Gazette nor Chronicle betray any great apprehension of the threatened non-intercourse.

We insert the remarks of the Gazette.

Louisiana and Ohio.

The Concordia Intelligencer, published at Vidalia, Louisiana, contains a call for a public meeting, with remarks exhorting the people to "speak to Ohio" to any abolition course, or prepare for non-intercourse, &c. &c.!

What! the reader may ask? Why, an Ohio Judge, in deciding a case before him, expressed the opinion, "that a slave becomes free as soon as he touches the soil of Ohio." Well, this is a terrible affair. We wonder that our J. J.

recommend to these excited gentlemen, before they run a tilt at Ohio, and threaten non-intercourse, first to punish their own Judges for deciding precisely as the Ohio Judge expressed his opinion; and secondly, to consider how non-intercourse will operate upon themselves in the way of fasting. They may learn that discretion is far better for them than valor.

The Chronicle, after republishing an extract from the Concordia Intelligencer, remarks:

When journals of our own vicinity are found advocating such fallacies in law & in facts, and are heaping contumely upon our courts and citizens besides, we feel more than ever that they are really intended, and whose motives are intelligible should fall into the hands of our friends.

We do not wish to discuss the question, but the opinion of the Ohio Judge, and the public opinion there, are not founded "in the doctrine of abolition," in the sense in which the author of the communication used those terms. They are founded on reason, and upon long and well established principles of law, as expounded by Judges whom the people of Louisiana cannot disparage or controvert.

The difference between the case of an escapee out of a Slave State, which the Constitution provides for—and that of deserting the master when voluntarily brought within a free State, is palpable to every mind.

In the first case—the Courts of Ohio never fail to enforce her obligations to the Constitution and to the Union—Her Legislature has provided carefully for the Constitutional rights of the slaveholder, and those provisions are carried out wherever they are legally applicable.

In the second case, the Courts of Ohio, seeking to preserve a just harmony and consistency throughout the machinery of her institutions, have seized, and always will seize, the opportunity to vindicate the rights of the slave.

Alluding of course to the Cincinnati Enquirer.—*EN. PHIL.*

It is believed, on the rule laid down by the following decisions of a Court, to which the citizens of Vidalia, Louisiana and of all the slave states, will submit with deference; a Court which has ever been composed of able Judges, and enlightened by the best counsel; whose decisions are cited with approbation and respect in the highest courts of the Union, and are, therefore, entitled to deep study and consideration.

The case of *Marie Louise vs. Marot* and others—9 Louisiana Reports, 475.

And that of *Smith vs. Smith*—13 Louisiana Reports, 444, decide the following principles:—

The fact of a slave being taken to the Kingdom of France, or other country, by the owners, where slavery is not tolerated, is not voluntary, operates on the condition of the slave, and produces immediate emancipation.

The Courts of Louisiana and Ohio, therefore, stand side by side.

It is cheering to see the disposition so general among all classes of our citizens, to sustain the Supreme Court.

CONVENTION AT CUMMINSVILLE.

We hope the abolitionists from all parts of Hamilton county will attend the convention at Cumminsville. We fear the notice is hardly in season to reach all our friends in the county. Let every one therefore who is aware of it, take pains to disseminate the necessary information. It is an important movement and we should engage in it heartily and without division.

CELEBRATION OF 1st OF AUGUST.

In many parts of the State our colored friends celebrated the 1st of August in a very becoming manner. We have received an account of the celebration at Columbus, but deem it unnecessary to publish it, as it is of local interest, and we have already inserted a report of one movement of the kind. This must be our apology to our Columbus friends for not complying with their request.

CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

The undersigned, feeling it to be their duty, in exercising the right of suffrage, to vote for such men only, as will in the discharge of their official duties do all in their power by constitutional means to extend equal and exact justice to all men; holding that negro slavery is hostile to our republican institutions, and that its abolition is demanded by the best interests of the country; and believing that neither of the political parties in this county has presented such a ticket as can be consistently supported by men cherishing the above sentiments; do therefore call upon those of their fellow citizens who think with them on this subject, to meet in convention at Cumminsville, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, the 11th of September, for the purpose of forming an independent ticket to be supported at the next October election.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28th 1841.

NO PAPER LAST WEEK.

It is to be deeply regretted, that while abolitionists all over the State seem singularly energetic in holding meetings, and carrying their principles out in political action, they should be so negligent of their paper. At no time hitherto has the Philanthropist languished so much for want of support. Just at this time, when the pledges made at our last anniversary fall due, our receipts are too small to sustain a regular issue of the paper. Last week, for this reason, a number was omitted. It is well to forewarn our friends. We have now perhaps a better subscription list than ever before. The pledges due the society are large. Their prompt payment alone would relieve us from debt. But, while every thing seems prosperous, while convention after convention is being held throughout the State, while new societies are starting into existence, while anti-slavery men, with great harmony and vigor are preparing to go up to the polls like freemen, and our subscription list is increasing, we shall absolutely be obliged to suspend, unless we have immediate aid. Week after next, we contemplate suspending the publication of the paper, four weeks, to give our friends an opportunity of discharging their obligations, and ourselves a chance to rid the society of debt.

If they had fulfilled faithfully the obligations incurred at the last anniversary, it would not be necessary—but not one-twelfth part of the money then pledged to be paid within three months has been received. Our intention is to resume the publication of the paper, at the end of four weeks if our expectation of immediate relief be realized. Of this we have no doubt. If the prospect warrants, we shall resume sooner.

Now then for a mighty effort, and the thing can easily be accomplished—a mighty effort, mind! to pay up precisely what you owe on the paper, or what you have pledged, by way of donation.

CONGRESS.

Our last notice bore date the 11th ult. We must retrospect briefly.

Aug. 12th. In the Senate, land bill under discussion. Mr. Linn's motion to appropriate proceeds of public lands to national defence, lost—yeas 18, nays 28. Several amendments offered were lost.

In the House, the navy pension bill returned from the Senate, taken up, and the amendments confederated. The Bankrupt bill was then considered in committee of the whole.

Aug. 13. In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun presented the resolutions of a meeting in Portsmouth, Va., denouncing the Financial bank bill as unconstitutional. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Several resolutions of the same kind had been presented before, and been laid on the table without printing, which produced great excitement, and was denounced by Calhoun, as gagging. He and his friends persisted and at last gained their point. Congress dares gag nothing save an anti-slavery petition, and this is suffered by the north meekly enough. The Land bill was taken up, and several amendments offered, discussed and rejected.

We wonder that our J. J.

The House was chiefly occupied in discussing the Bankrupt bill

Rye a Preventative of weevil in Wheat.

Sangerville, May 8th, 1841.

Mr. Edes.—In conformity to my promise last spring, that I would let you know the result of the experiment I recommended to prevent the destruction of wheat by the weevil—viz: sowing Rye with Wheat, I forward this communication.

I sowed two quarts of rye to a bushel of wheat, the rye blossomed a few days before the wheat, and I observed the fly on it busily employed as soon as it was in blow; and found to my satisfaction that when the wheat came into blow they still committed their depredations on the rye. The rye by branching, keeps up a supply in a proper state for them to work on until they finish their business for the season. The last week of their work the weather was very calm, and the flies were extremely busy on the rye, but very seldom to be seen on the wheat. The result was, the rye was a total failure, for, take a handful of heads as they come, and you would not find more than one kernel to seven or eight heads. The wheat was damaged scarcely any. I should not think there was more than two kernels missing in a head by the weevil. I found in some instances more than thirty eggs in with one kernel of rye, so many generally that there was not enough for them to subsist upon, and they of consequence all died. Now, Mr. Edes, I think it much easier to bait them to their own destruction than to drive them with skunks, hedges, or even Loafers' long noses.—Piscataway Herald.

J. LEACH.

Fly Proof and rust Proof Wheat.

J. B. Gray, Esq. near Fredericksburg, Va., gives in the last Southern Planter a description of a kind of wheat which is termed "fly-proof," introduced into that county by the Hon. Jao. Taliaferro. He says:

"Whether, in the abstract, or practically, the opinion of several farmers, for two or three seasons, authorize the opinion that it fly-proof, and in one case, the ordinary wheat of the country was entirely cut to pieces by the fly, whilst this wheat, immediately alongside, escaped altogether.

"Of its productiveness, last season, at least three bushels were made for one of the common varieties of the country. It has the largest grain I have ever seen, and is a red bearded wheat; from which it is argued by a miller, with whom I have just conversed, that it will not make superfine flour. It admits of being sown as soon as the 15th of September. My present crop is so luxuriant, that, a month past, it was advised to mow or graze it, notwithstanding a heavy harrow had been passed over it."

Mr. Taliaferro has furnished the following history of the wheat described, in a letter to Mr. Gray. The latter gentleman, in communicating the same to the editor of the Planter, under date of 3d inst. says—"Up to this date there is no appearance of fly in my crop, whilst an adjoining field is materially injured by that insect."

Hagley, May 23d, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Your note, desiring a history of the wheat you had of us last fall, is received, and I regret that my information in regard to its origin, does not enable me to give such an account of it as may be satisfactory to you, or to your agricultural friend in Richmond. In a conversation with my friend, Dr. A. Naudine, United States Senator from Delaware, about five years since, on agricultural topics, I mentioned the ruinous ravages committed by the Hessian fly on our crops of wheat in Virginia, whereupon he informed me that the farmers in Delaware had for some years cultivated a species of wheat entirely exempt from the ravages of that insect; and he kindly offered to send me a specimen of it for trial. Accordingly five years since he sent me a fraction over two bushels of this wheat, and we now have the fifth crop of it, and a remarkably fine one it is, without the least injury from Hessian fly, or rust, two formidable adversaries to wheat. During all this time our other descriptions of wheat, in juxtaposition in the same field, and often on very superior land, as well as that of our neighbors, have been seriously injured both by fly and rust. Such is my experience in regard to this wheat, and such is the result in all cases where it has been tested by many to whom we have furnished it the last two years for experiment. A few facts in relation to this wheat will satisfy any farmer who it escapes the Hessian fly necessarily, and why it is more exempt from rust and rot, than any other winter wheat. It will be found by all who try it, to possess more energy of root than any other known wheat. So that if seeded, as it ought to be, between the 15th and 25th of September, though the fly will attack and cut off the fall shoots, its energy of root is such as to leave that uninjured. And in the spring, owing to this energy of root, the growth is more vigorous and rapid than any other winter wheat, so that by the 15th of April, a few days before the spring fly begins to hatch, the ground-joint of this wheat becomes hard and saples, and consequently free from the spring ravages of the fly. This wheat ripens about one week earlier than any other winter species, and is, therefore, more exempt from rust and rot. All I could learn of Dr. Naudine as to the origin of this wheat was, that it came from Delaware, but by whom it was introduced into Delaware he could not inform me. All who cultivate this wheat should not omit to sow it between the 15th and 25th of September—in all that month will do. It should be seeded thick, because if thin, the uncommon weight of the head will bear much of it down. And it should not be harvested till fully ripe, for if cut in the milk state, the grain assumes a dark and unsightly aspect. Unless we could get rid of the Hessian fly, I have never known so desirable a species of wheat as this.

I am dear sir, faithfully yours,

J. B. Gray, Esq. J. TALIAFERRO.

On Cattle.

Messrs. Editors.—Having spent some time this spring in Genesee county for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the Eastern Market, and seeing an ardent desire prevailing among a considerable portion of your intelligent and enterprising farmers of improving their present stocks of cattle, I propose giving some general hints upon that subject—more especially to those, however, who breed for the Eastern market. For steers and working oxen, I prefer the Devons to any other breed; as their fine horns and beautiful red color, united with their quick, graceful motions, give those of the same weight over other breeds, a price varying from \$10 to \$40 per pair more.

For cows, the Durhams stand unrivalled for their superior milking qualities; yet when we consider their color and coarseness of flesh and the quantity of food consumed, they are not so much the Holderness, or a cross of the Durham and Devon and Holderness, which suit purchasers generally full as well as the Durham. I have frequently sold a cherry red cow when driving, for full as much as I could a Durham, where the blood of the Devon was evidently to

be seen, from the fine color and horns taking the fancy of the purchaser. But I would not by any means wish to be understood to rank the Devon or Holderness in the same class with the Durham, but would either advise the cross, or the pure Durhams for cows. I would also suggest the evil which results from the too frequent practice of many of your farmers in over-feeding their bulls of pure blood, of either kind mentioned, with grain, &c. &c. in order to make a great show to their neighbors, in the size of the animal, and also in publishing the weight, at 7, 12 and 18 months old which is proof sufficient that they are not proper animals for sires. More especially where this practice has been persevered in for some two or three generations. It is generally known that the offspring of healthy men who live and wade in luxury, hand down to their posterity a curse which will follow them through life, and which cannot be easily shaken off; and most certainly where two or three generations follow the practice of their ancestors, their bodily powers sinking into numerous complaints incident to the human family. So with the brute creation. And depend upon it, if you rear calves from bulls that have had their digestive organs distended, the same will be handed down, and if not fed with the same bountiful hand, such stock will sink into comparative insignificance.

It would be much better for those raising stock to see that their bulls should be fed well; that is, have as much good hay as they wish to eat, and kept as the old saying is, "heart whole." A few roots in winter, say given as often as once a week, would be advantageous perhaps, and advisable, as in winter all animals like a change from dry hay, making them most "heartly."

I noticed a small stock of very fine Devons in Sheldon, in this country; also a fine Deyon bull, near Le Roy; also a fine herd of Durhams, the property of Mr. Remsen, near Alexander, and the very Devon bull, Red Jacket, near Batavia the property of a Mr. Cone, lately from Connecticut.

All the above named cattle I would particularly recommend to the farmers of Genesee county, as they have not, I think, been over-fed, any of them sufficiently to injure their stock. Mr. Cone assured me that he had let his bull run with his other stock, none of which had any food but hay and straw. This is the best way to produce fine stock. For what farmer is there that can feed and nurse his whole stock? And what farmer is there that wishes any stock of the kind mentioned, but that will improve his old stock, on the same keep? Rest assured that good blood improves your stock, but great feed to particular animals should be condemned.

The Devons have commended themselves to the particular favorable attention of the farmers generally, (excepting, however, those who keep dairies,) for hardy constitution, standing the long winters, and keeping, as well as any other stock on the feed.

Yours,

AN EASTERN DROVER.

New Genesee Farmer.

From the Portsmouth Gazette.
Southern Bankruptcy.

The following extracts from the Northampton Courier, founded in part upon statements of a writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, will make us prize more highly our Northern system of industry, and deprecate that system which carries its own curse, and tends to bankruptcy. The writer affirms, that the Northern, in their commercial intercourse with the Southern States, annually lose more than \$50,000,000. He says:—

"When it is considered, that on the calculation, that it costs on an average only \$50 a year to support each individual of the white population, and \$18 a year each, for the support of the slaves at the South, so far are they from maintaining themselves, that the Southern States sink, in the excess of their expenditures over the income more than \$50,000,000 every year! Every dollar of which, by the way, comes out of the productive industry of the North."

"A few years ago the credit of the Southern merchants knew no bonds, and they are now involved in debt to a vast amount, and cannot pay. The truth is, the whole Southern and Southwestern sections of the Union are hopelessly bankrupt. They owe to the North not only more money than they can pay, but more than they ever can possibly raise under their present domestic arrangements. At the rate they have proceeded during the last few years, they will not only sink themselves, but will ultimately drag down the nation with them. Besides the millions of dollars that have been swallowed up in the shape of goods, purchased of Northern merchants and manufacturers, it is terrible to look at the havoc that has been made in our monied institutions, in consequence of trusting to Southern resources. Some \$20,000,000 have gone from the United States Bank alone, besides an aggregate of many millions more from other banking institutions, into the same fathomless gulf."

The South is indebted to the manufacturers of slaves' shoes in Lynn, Mass., about \$3,000,000, to the city of New York more than \$100,000,000; and to the whole North from \$3 to \$50,000,000. Such statements we have seen going the round of the press. Can they be true? If so, we seem to have something to do with the domestic system of the South; at least so far as the Northern purse is concerned. Can the South pay their debts in money? It is conceded they cannot. What then have they besides their growing crops? Twelve hundred millions in slaves. But these will not sell for a single dollar in our Northern markets. We fear that there is too much truth in the assertion, that they cancel their debts by becoming bankrupts.

We treat this subject not as an incendiary topic of the day, but as a question requiring the investigation of statesmen, as being deeply connected with the most vital interests of the Union. We meddle not with Southern institutions. But we do believe, that the pursuits of industry confer more happiness, than a state of indolence, and a luxurious mode of living.

The wealth of a nation is the result of labor. Products, not money, are the only substantial source of national prosperity and wealth. We are told by Mr. Jefferson (Notes on Virginia) as well as by others, that the Southern white population deem manual labor to be degrading; they will not labor. In comparison with Northern laborers, the Southern blacks will not do half a day's work. When we compare the exhausted and sterile soil of the old Southern States, the indolence, poverty, and wretched condition of the mass of the population, with the well cultivated, fertile fields of the free States, with the thrift, and industry and prosperous state of the inhabitants, we can have no doubt, that the difference is attributable to the system of slavery. In the free States, skill and labor receive their reward, and this is an incentive to exertion—the main-spring to industry. In the Southern States, there is no such stimulus to labor.—There being in the laboring classes of the South no voluntary motive to exertion, it is now, as it

was in ancient times, the value of the man is sunk in degradation. In support of this, Mr. Jefferson quotes the following couplet:

"Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day
Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away."

The preceding remarks, if correct, furnish a solution of the question, why are the South so largely indebted to the North? It is the natural tendency, inherent in the Southern system, to produce a state of bankruptcy.

MESSAGE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RETURNING, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS, THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 16th, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States:—The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the Bill, by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people, at different times, have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government.

On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration that I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me.

With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential Office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in his high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of the government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this Government of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers.

What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of a bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts; during that period the country was, for the most part disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1830 its embarrassments had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of public debts. It had, up to that period, dealt but to a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic, and as late as 1833 its operations in that line amounted to a little more than seven millions of dollars per annum.

A very rapid augmentation soon occurred, and in 1833 its dealings in exchanges amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing almost conclusively that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages.

It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general welfare.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the

objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may by law require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States; and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress: *Provided*, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices, within it, such assent of the said State shall be therefore presumed: *And provided*, nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States, whether, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and having once established such a branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not at the first session of the legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be therefore presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the legislature, by some formal legislative act; and if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied; and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by a resolve of Congress.

No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unyielding and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent which is never after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge on the part of the People, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the People to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and it is ever afterwards binding, unless their assent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill to a law. They may by formal resolution, declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable may be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition suffice.—The popular branch of the legislature may express its dissent by a unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote of the Senate, and yet the assent is to be implied.

Both branches of the legislature may concur in a resolution of a decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State whenever they may find conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so and having once established it, they can under no circumstances withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The state may afterwards protest against such unjust inference, but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure of inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and as they seem to me irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances. But this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full authority to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this provision was introduced for the sole purposes of meeting the contingency referred to? Why should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things? In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to; but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it.

On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further, the State may express, after the most solemn form of Legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, over-rule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union with or without their consent, a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated with these, my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER

Washington, August 16th, 1841.

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS BLACKWELL, Principal.

The course of study comprises Reading, Writing, Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Composition, the French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution will secure to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of outline delineation so conducive to the formation of habits of distinct and ready observation, while daily recitations and other exercises in the French by all the pupils, without exception, will offer very superior advantages to those parents who desire that their daughters should become proficient in the use of that language; and the introduction of singing in frequent alternation with the different studies during the hours of instruction, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health and spirits and voices of the students.

Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regard to their health, comfort, improvement in personal deportment, and moral and intellectual progress.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each with a vacation during the months of July and August.

TERMS.

For Boarding and Tuition, \$250.00 Per Annum.
" Tuition only, 50.00 payable half-
" Piano, Harp or Guitar, 50.00 yearly.
Greek, Latin, Italian German, Drawing, Painting &c., on the usual terms.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdams road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consist of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and porch; also a frame stable and a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdams road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, about 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard with 2 wells, an orchard of 25 acres of fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paved. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also a good porch and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extra-large frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn crib; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carriage and cider houses;—two wells, several orchards and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lots of hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It is considered one of the best farms in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in culture, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; also several tracts without buildings, near and far from the city. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter, postage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent. at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

The experience of nine years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

PETERS' PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills. The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years suffering with some obstinate chronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting, with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first use. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because, they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints, fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females are so subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glasgow, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and West India.

COUGH LOZENGES.